

SHOT LIKE RABBITS

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.
Crimes for Which Australian Officers Were Court-Martialed and Executed by Kitchener.

BLACKS WANTONLY KILLED

AND TEN BOERS PUT TO DEATH AFTER A MOCK TRIAL.

Missionary Who Heard of the Affair Reported to Have Been Shot to Prevent Spread of News.

FIGHT NEAR BOSCHMAN'S KOP

BRITISH ATTEMPTED TO SURPRISE A LAAGER OF BOERS.

But Were Outnumbered and Forced to Retreat--Saved by the Timely Arrival of Col. Lawley.

LONDON, April 2.—The Morning Leader publishes the alleged story of the crimes which led to the court-martial and execution of two Australian officers in South Africa, which is just now exciting keen indignation in Australia. The newspaper asserts that several officers of this particular irregular corps shot natives like rabbits, and that they are even suspected of murdering men of their own command against whom they had grudges. The incident which led to their court-martial was the cold-blooded "execution" by those officers of ten Boers who were journeying to Pieterburg with the object of surrendering. It was supposed these Boers had £20,000 with them. Actuated by cupidity the Australians stopped the Boers, tried them by mock court-martial and ordered all to be shot. This was done by a squadron of the soldiers after some of the noncommissioned officers had refused to carry out the death sentence. The officers then ransacked the Boer wagons and were disgusted on finding that the £20,000 was in Transvaal paper money.

Continuing, the Morning Leader says a German missionary a few miles distant from the scene of "execution" heard of the affair. Lieutenant Hancock, one of the Australians concerned, fearing he would divulge his information, shot the missionary dead. This shooting eventually led to a complaint by the German consul to Lord Kitchener, who proceeded to court-martial the Australians.

General Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, made public on Wednesday evening, announced that the Second Dragoon Guard fought a sharp rear-guard action near Boschman's kop during the evening of March 21. Four officers are known to have been wounded. No further details of the casualties have been received.

The column commander, Colonel Lawley, detached the dragoons with the object of surprising a Boer laager, reported to have been located ten miles east of Boschman's kop. The dragoons found the Boers strongly posted and the burghers were subsequently largely reinforced, with the result that the dragoons had to fight a hard rear-guard action in order to regain the main column. The heavy firing called up Colonel Lawley and his troops, who drove off the Boers. The latter's loss is reported to have been heavy.

It has been suggested that the train wreck near Barberton, Transvaal Colony, March 20, resulting in the death of thirty-nine soldiers and the wounding of forty-five others, nearly all of whom belonged to the Hampshire Regiment, was caused by the Boers, but Lord Kitchener has stated it was accidental. The train was descending a steep grade when the engine and five trucks jumped the track and fell into a deep ravine. After leaving Barberton the engineer lost control of the train on the down grade, and for three miles it went at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The engine jumped the rails at a sharp curve, with five trucks filled with soldiers and their baggage, followed and the boiler of the engine exploded. The engineer and fireman were killed. Six of the injured soldiers have since died.

SLABY TO MARCONI.

German Electrician Says His Wireless System Differs from the Italian's.

BERLIN, April 2.—Prof. A. Slaby, the electrician, has issued a written reply to William Marconi's statement that he (Slaby) learned from him what he knows about wireless telegraphy. The professor says: "I have never omitted to mention, and at every opportunity have acknowledged that I participated in the experiments carried on in May 1897, by the English telegraph department, under the direction of Sir William Preece, with the Marconi apparatus of that day. But the present system of timed telegraphy of Marconi has hardly anything in common with the primitive beginnings of 1897. The Slaby-Arco system is not based on those early experiments. In his address before the Society of Arts, in these words: 'I trust that it will not be thought that I desire to minimize in any way the importance of Professor Slaby's work.' The very conspicuous change in Marconi's views, as contained in his published letter to the Society of Arts, is something very greatly I regret."

MERITS OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Parliamentary Paper on British Tests Recently Made in Egypt.

LONDON, April 2.—A parliamentary paper, issued to-day, gives correspondence respecting the comparative merits of the American, British and Belgian locomotives now in use in Egypt. In a dispatch to the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, Dec. 21, covering a number of reports received from the railroad officials, the British diplomatic agent and consul general in Egypt, Lord Cromer, draws the general conclusion that the main reason why so many orders for railroad plants have recently been given to the United States is that the American firms are able to execute them with extraordinary rapidity, due largely to the system of standardized construction. Lord Cromer finds the British firms can hold their own where special designs have to be executed. With respect to the quality of British work, it is at least equal and often superior to American and Belgian work, while in the matter of cost the British engines have a decided superiority over the American, though not over the Belgian engines.

The British manufacturers' weak point is delay in executing orders. The reports show that the American tenders promised deliv-

ery within one-third of the time required by the British firms, while they offered to supply standard locomotives of equal capability in 10 per cent. below the British price, though the latter's tenders for locomotives built on Egyptian specifications were lower than the American offers.

The correspondence includes the result of a series of trials of American and British freight and passenger engines, conducted by a representative of the Baldwin Company and a locomotive inspector of the Egyptian railroads, from which it appears that the American freight engines consumed 25.4 per cent. more coal than the British, while the latter drew 11.2 per cent. more coal than the British engine.

Mr. Johnston, president of the railroad board, concludes his report with a warning against the condemnation of American locomotives, because these trials have been unsatisfactory, pointing out that the Egyptian engineers and firemen are not as intelligent as the Americans, and that alterations had to be made to enable them to operate the locomotives satisfactorily. He says he knows of railroads where a suitable American design has been selected and where the difference of coal consumption is very small.

Cecil Rhodes's Body Lying in State.
CAPE TOWN, April 2.—A private service for the body of Cecil Rhodes, who died at midnight last night and deposited in the vestibule of the Parliament building. The coffin is draped with a tattered union jack which belonged to Mr. Rhodes and which he regarded with peculiar veneration, and with a tattered flag of the British Chartered South Africa Company, which went through the fight at Mafeking. On these two flags rest the cap and gown which the deceased wore when he took his degree at Oxford. Cape colonists are grouped in the corners of the chamber as a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL. 4.)

RETURN OF DR. MARTIN

FORMER PRINCIPAL OF THE IMPERIAL CHINESE COLLEGE.

He Says Russia, France and Other European Powers Want Slices of China--Oriental Happenings.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2.—Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who a month ago resigned the principality of the Imperial Chinese College at Peking, and has since been offered a similar position with the Chinese university at Wu-chang, arrived by the steamer Empress of Japan. Dr. Martin was in Peking during the siege and says there have been many changes since then. China has completed a treaty with the foreign powers and all is quiet now, he said, but how long it will remain a placid country no one can say. The recent treaty of Great Britain and Japan guarantees peace for a time only, for there is a feeling tending to the disintegration of the country among some members of the powers, among whom Great Britain, Japan and the United States are known to be the most active. The maintenance of the integrity of China, while Russia, France and others are for slicing up the kingdom.

Regarding the Manchurian question, Russia did not get the special concessions favored by the treaty made by Li Hung Chang. Even to the hour before his death, when the Chinese statesman was with all but unconsciousness, he was working with him to have him place his signature to a treaty by which Russia would have secured all she wanted.

"Will the troops be withdrawn from Manchuria?" "No, I do not think they will. Russia will make the excuse that the troops are necessary for the protection of her railways, and in any case, I do not think immediately have sole possession of Manchuria and Mongolia. The latter province has not been brought into the question, but Russia is going to build a railroad line across Mongolia from the nearest point of the coast to the interior. The Russians are scheming in many ways for the retention of the districts. There were rumors in Shin-King that the Russians were in motion in Kan-Su and were supposed to be acting in concert with troops of Prince Tuan. It is likely that they will march on Peking, but they will hold an area in Shan-Si and in the interior of China. The Russian capital, Prince Tuan has a strong point."

In one of the Oriental papers received by the steamer Empress of Japan, the following dispatch from Hong-Kong: "It is telegraphed from Singapore that the Rajah of Patani has been observed by the British. He was lured into a house and asked to sign a treaty by which he agreed to the right of the British to build a railroad line through his territory. The Rajah was surrounded by British soldiers and carried in a gunboat up the coast. The Rajah was taken to the British capital, where he was surrounded by British soldiers and carried in a gunboat up the coast. The Rajah was taken to the British capital, where he was surrounded by British soldiers and carried in a gunboat up the coast."

NEGRO BUTLER NOT SORRY.

Says Mrs. Furbush and Her Daughters Deserved to Die.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—William Lane, the negro, who yesterday murdered Mrs. Ella J. Furbush and her daughter Madeline, and fatally shot Eloise Furbush, another daughter, was held to-day to await the action of the coroner. Lane expressed no regret for his crime. When asked what caused him to kill the woman and child, he said: "I was desirous to die." At the hospital to-day it was said there was little hope for the recovery of Eloise.

Charles Furbush, the reputed husband of the murdered woman, whose right name was Ella Jarden, spent last night in the hospital, where the crime was committed, but the policeman who is guarding the premises said he was not yet in a condition to testify.

HAVANA MAY GET A LIBRARY.

Mr. Carnegie, However, Will Be Forced to Waive Usual Condition.

HAVANA, April 2.—As a result of an interview between Lieut. Matthew Hanna, commissioner of schools for Cuba, and the secretary of Andrew Carnegie the mayor of Havana has received a letter from Lieutenant Hanna in connection with a proposal from Mr. Carnegie to give \$250,000 to the municipality for a public library. The Municipal Council of this city to-day voted to accept the offer of Carnegie, and it has been informed he would give Havana this sum for a public library provided the city would give land for the building and guarantee \$5,000 a year for improvements and maintenance of the library. This letter also says that the Council has decided to give a site for the proposed library, and that it accepts the provisions attached to the gift, but that the law does not allow it to bind the action of future Municipal Councils in matters of this kind.

MUCH BUSINESS ANTICIPATED AT PEACE HEADQUARTERS IN THE NEAR FUTURE



RESULT OF LABOR WAR

BREWERS THE VICTIMS OF TWO FACTIONS OF UNIONISTS.

Their Statement of the Situation at Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, Where a Strike Is On.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY PERILED

BECAUSE TRADE AUTONOMISTS AND OPPOSITIONS QUARRELED.

President Gompers's Decision Ignored and Fresh War Declared--Labor News in General.

BLIZZARD SUFFERERS

EXPERIENCE OF MANY PASSENGERS ON A SNOW-BOUND TRAIN.

Cooled Up in Cars Four Days and Five Nights, with Insufficient Food and Little Fuel.

SNOW WAS ALL ABOUT THEM

AND THERE WAS NO COMMUNICATION WITH ANY OTHER PLACE.

Until an Amateur Electrician Found a Telegraph Instrument--Probable Suicide One Result.

AGREEMENT REPUDIATED.

Strike of Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers Ordered.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A strike of hod-carriers and building laborers was called to-day, Herman Lillian, the agent, being compelled by the men to repudiate an agreement made yesterday with the employers' organization. Yesterday an advance from 20 to 25 cents, to be effective June 1, was agreed on. Mr. Lillian agreed not to call a strike until the men had met and ratified the repudiated agreement. When the men learned of the treaty to-day they were indignant. They said they had delivered an ultimatum to strike yesterday unless the advance was granted immediately. They demanded of Lillian why he had not called a strike instead of compromising with the employers. Lillian refused to wait until to-night to act on the agreement, but ordered the agent to call a strike at once. Lillian, accordingly, called off the men working on down-town skyscrapers, and set about the work of notifying others working in other parts of the city. The strike, it is said, will involve the helpers, thus affecting one thousand men. Building operations will be seriously retarded, according to the strikers.

Federated Metal Trades.

TOLEDO, O., April 2.—The executive council of the Federated Metal Trades met in this city this afternoon and will take up matters of interest to the metal workers. The meeting to-day was of a preliminary character. Those present are: President E. J. Yynch, of the Metal Polishers' Union; Buffers and Brass Molders' Union; International Union, who is also president of the federation; John R. Oleary, president of the Coramakers' International Union; secretary of the federation, L. J. Thomas, president of the patternmakers; P. J. Conlon, representing the International Association of Machinists; and Robert Kerr, of Moline, Ill., president of the Brotherhood of Journeymen Blacksmiths of America.

Free Employment Bureaus Advocated.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The second day's session of the national convention of the officials of the bureaus of labor statistics was devoted to hearing reports from the various state labor commissioners in attendance as delegates. Commissioner Johnson, of Kansas, said the eight-hour law, so long fought for by employers, was finally being sustained by the higher courts. A special session was called for the Free employment bureaus which have been established in Illinois, Missouri, Maryland

NO MINERS AT WORK.

All Employees of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Company Are Idle.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 2.—Not a mine of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company was worked to-day. President Gilday, Secretary Gilbert and national officers McKay and Rice were in conference at Clearfield to-night. They telegraphed to National President Mitchell, but he answered that he was unable to visit this district at present. Several of the small operators in Cambria county, who did not attend the Altoona convention, and who do not feel bound by the action of the large operators, have failed to sign the scale. The miners propose to give them a time limit, at the end of which, if the scale is not signed, the men will be called out. Three hundred men employed in a mine at Hastings quit work yesterday because the operators, James L. Mitchell, refused to sign the scale unless the check-off clause was eliminated. Mr. Mitchell took possession of the mine after the Altoona convention adjourned.

The miners of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal company are all organized and with considerable financial aid back of them have confidence in their ability to put a long fight through. National officers posted at the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad car shops in Dubois to-day, the strike has been settled. This will throw 400 mechanics and laborers out of employment and will mean a loss of \$100,000 to the company. The effect of the miners' strike will be felt all along the line from Buffalo and Rochester to Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2.—President A. G. Yates, of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, gave out to-day the first statement that the company has made to the newspapers relative to the strike of miners in its coal properties. He said the company had no objection to the strike and that the company had no objection to the strike and that the company had no objection to the strike.

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from there Commander Torrance will go to Florida for a few days' rest, leaving, however, in time to attend the Louisiana encampment at Cape Girardeau, a few miles out of New Orleans, on April 22, and on the 24th will be in Beaumont for the Texas encampment.

TERRORIZING TURKS.

Albanian Chief Said to Have Invaded the Sultan's Domain.

LONDON, April 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Central News cables that the Neue Freie Presse of that city publishes a startling report, current in Belgrade, to the effect that the famous Albanian chief Issa Boletina, with 500 followers, has crossed the Turkish frontier into the subject of Novibazar, where he is terrorizing the Turkish populace and threatening a general massacre. The correspondent says the report lacks confirmation.

MACEDONIANS BLAMED BY THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—In reply to the representations of the ambassadors of the powers regarding the insecurity of Christians in Macedonia and Albania, the Porte alleges that the revolutionary activity is due to the Macedonian committee's importations of arms and dynamite. The Porte has communicated to the diplomats the instructions it has issued concerning the protection of the inhabitants of the disturbed districts.

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